

DEMOCRAT'S SLOGANS IN COMING CAMPAIGN

Judge Crowley Says the Issue Is the Record of Administration.

OPPOSITION CHANCES GOOD

Declares That in Next Congress Democrats Will Make Great Gains in West and East—Says Many Promises Were Not Kept by Administration.

"The Republican party has had control of the Government in all its branches just long enough to sicken the people, and the first opportunity the voters have they won't do a thing to the powers that be. These are the views expressed by Representative Joseph B. Crowley of Illinois. Judge Crowley is reckoned as one of the smoothest politicians in the West. It is said of him that he always has one ear to the ground, and can tell with remarkable accuracy the first speck on the horizon which proclaims a coming political storm.

Issue, Republican Record.

"What will be the issue in the campaign?" Judge Crowley mused to himself. "Issue? What better issue than the record of this trust-owned, despotic, managed, un-American administration that cringes to royalty.

"How have the majority kept the pledge made the country in the campaign of 1900? What has Mr. Roosevelt, the strenuous ascetic, done toward carrying out the liberal policy of the married McKinley? Nothing. And his recommendation for legislative relief for Cuba? What has it accomplished beyond causing a most serious split in the ranks of the party in the House?

"What has become of the promised revision of the Dingley tariff rates? The trusts created and fattened by that monopolistic breeding place of legislation can answer that question.

"The country has not yet forgotten the high sounding phrases employed by Mr. Roosevelt in his dramatic attacks on the trusts during the campaign several years ago. The people have already taken Mr. Roosevelt's measure and found him a good many inches short. His party in Congress realizes it, and hence the gnashing sound of teeth heard on the Republican side of the House.

No Trust Regulation.

"Something like twenty bills and resolutions all having for their object the control and regulation of the trusts were introduced in the House at the beginning of the session, but not one has been reported. And, furthermore, the only bill that has passed the House, the bill that amended would have reached in a way the trusts, was passed through the party lash by a resolution that prohibited all amendments. Do you think that will be forgotten next November? Well, hardly.

"It is an easy matter to pool-pool the question of trusts, and shout 'raw deal and bloody bones,' but I tell you that, like Bangor's ghost, it will not down, however much the Republicans may try to beg the issue.

"In the last campaign the Republicans in dealing with trusts and corporate monopolies very adroitly pulled the wool over the eyes of the farmers. And no one did it more successfully than the fearless and independent Mr. Roosevelt. But seldom indeed can a party work the same game twice on the people.

"The farmers, with priceless in hand,

will want the Republicans to explain just how it happens that nearly all our manufactured products—the trust-made and trust-controlled products—are sold so much cheaper to the farmers of Europe than to the American farmer. And the Republicans will say: 'Oh, that is a private matter, and, besides, you farmers are getting good prices for your crops.'

"But this will not satisfy the 'man with the hoe.' He has intelligence enough to know that the trust-made goods are not sold abroad at a loss, and that the trust fellows are not in business for their health. And recalling the ringing anti-trust speeches of Mr. Roosevelt, who is now so silent on the subject, the farmers of the country will seize the opportunity next November to register their protest.

The Philippine Situation.

"But it's not only the trust question that worries the Republicans. There is the Philippine situation. We have the islands, and the country in the campaign of 1900, whether right or wrong, said we must retain them. But it's the question of their management that is now interesting the people.

"Something is radically wrong; there is a screw loose. General Otis about two years ago said the war in the Philippines was over, and that everything was lovely. But still late information from the islands is all to the effect that trouble may break out at any moment.

"The country will never adopt the colonial policy of England, and I am forced to say that the Administration's Philippine policy double discounts the English colonial system. The people are just awakening to this fact. And the amount of money it is costing the taxpayer to maintain the present system of administration in the Philippines is another item in the indictment that speaks out loud.

Carpenters in the Philippines.

"Why, the carpenter government in the South, just after the civil war, is not a matter to the Philippines. No wonder the Filipinos are nervous and restless.

"Issues for the Congressional campaign? Well, if we can't keep the Republicans jumping from pillar to post from the firing of the first gun until the smoke of battle clears away on election day, then there never was a time in the history of the Democratic party that we had one chance in a million to win.

"There is plenty of work ahead for the Democratic Congressional Committee, and with a good man for chairman—I think it good policy to select an Eastern or Northern Democrat for chairman—I do not see how we can possibly fail to carry the country.

"We are sure to hold all the Democratic districts from the South because of present conditions, intensified by the Crumpacker resolution. So we need give no concern to that section of the country. This leaves us practically free to devote all of our time and energy to the East and West, from whence we ought to expect large gains, especially in the West, as there is where the trust question is already beginning to play the town crier with the Republicans."

SENATOR SIMON LOSES IN THE OREGON PRIMARIES

Means His Retirement From Congress—Beaten Almost Two to One by the Opposition Ticket.

Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon has received the following despatch, dated Portland, Ore., March 16, from his law partner, Mr. A. H. Tanner:

"At the primaries held in this county yesterday there were two tickets, known as the Simon and anti-Simon. Senator Simon has been here two weeks, managing his campaign personally. The Simon ticket was beaten nearly two to one. The

NO FORWARD MOVE ON CUBAN QUESTION

Sugar Insurgents and House Leaders Fail to Agree.

Advocates of Tariff Concessions Say They Will Force Vote and Place Responsibility on Insurgents.

The conference between the House committee representing those in favor of and those opposed to Cuban tariff reduction were continued yesterday, without definite result.

Apparently the breach is as wide as ever, as neither side is disposed to yield.

While admitting that they will accept the Sibley proposition limiting the life of the proposed reduction to December 1, 1903, Messrs. Payne, Dabell, and Cannon have been zealous in their efforts to secure the consent of the representatives of the sugar men to the proposition of the Ways and Means Committee for a 20 per cent reciprocal reduction.

Their overtures have been uniformly rejected by this committee, whose attitude has been most uncompromising.

The best sugar men have submitted on their part two propositions—one for the direct payment of a sum of money equal to 20 per cent of the tariff on Cuban products from the United States into the Cuban treasury, and the other a declaration that nothing should be done to affect the tariff. Both propositions are unacceptable to those urging a reduction in the tariff, and the conference have, therefore, ended in smoke.

Will Force a Vote.

The advocates of the Administration's plan of commercial relief to Cuba declare that they will force a vote at the next Republican conference, Tuesday evening; that the Committee on Rules will report a rule for the consideration of the bill, and that the burden of the responsibility of acting with the Democrats, and of opening up a prolonged and dangerous tariff discussion will be thrown upon the beet sugar men.

The latter are acting very stubbornly. They say they can control until the end of a sufficient number of Republicans to defeat the consideration of a tariff reduction measure without the presentation of amendments affecting the tariff. When the time comes, they claim they will be able to satisfy their opponents that from twenty-five to fifty Republicans will bolt a rule for the consideration of such a bill, or will unite with the Democrats to prevent the consideration of the bill unless the privilege of amending is given.

The opponents of the reduction base their belief that nothing will be done in this connection, on the ground, first, that

no bill for this purpose can pass the House without the aid of Democratic votes; second, that such a measure will be talked to death in the Senate, and third, that if it should pass, it will be encumbered with so many conditions that Cuba will reject it.

All of these representations have been carefully considered by the committee representing the organization of the House. The decision is that they do not furnish a sufficient argument to justify the Republicans of the House of Representatives in turning down the policy of the Government with regard to tariff concessions for Cuba.

It is stated yesterday that Senator Allison of Iowa sent word to Speaker Henderson Saturday that in his opinion it was high time the Republicans in the House settled their differences and agreed "to let well enough alone." It is also said that he assured the Speaker that no bill reducing the tariff on sugar could pass the Senate.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL TO BE CALLED UP

Mr. Burton Today to Ask House to Consider Measure.

Anxious That It Should Be Disposed of Early So as Not to Be Sidetracked in the Senate.

Representative Burton will probably call up the river and harbor bill today in the House. He gave notice last week that he would do so as soon as the Post-office appropriation bill was disposed of.

Will Occupy a Week.

It is probable that the measure will occupy the attention of the House during the greater part of the week. Nearly every member is to some extent interested in one or more items of the bill.

Mr. Burton is especially desirous that the bill should be passed early in the session, and not meet the fate which was accorded to the river and harbor bill at the last session, when it failed, through the efforts of Senator Carter, in the Senate.

An Appropriation of \$60,000,000.

The bill carries an appropriation of a little more than \$60,000,000. Of this amount, \$75,000 is allotted to the District of Columbia for the improvement of the Potomac.

THE CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

Governor Wood Forwards Statistics to the War Department.

A statement has just been received at the War Department from Havana giving some interesting statistics about the sugar crop, which it is claimed by the beet sugar advocates has been largely purchased by the American sugar refiners.

The statistics are from an official source, and confirm in detail General Wood's denial that any considerable quantity has been disposed of.

The figures show that the present crop will average not over 700,000 tons of sugar. Of this about one-half has been harvested.

The production from January 1 to March 8 did not exceed 350,000 tons. Of this 300,000 tons is stored in Cuban warehouses, and 50,000 tons have been exported for loans advanced early in the season. Of the remainder 240,000 tons is held by owners and speculators in Cuba.

If Cape Town has not been taken, already harvested 70 per cent of the property of the sugar growers.

HOME GOVERNMENT FOR ISLAND OF CUBA

Transfer Will Probably Be Made Early in May.

General Wood Will Remain to See That the Natives Properly Fulfill the Requirements.

Advice received at the War Department Saturday from Havana indicate that General Wood will not be able to come to Washington for a conference with the President and Secretary Root before the end of the next week.

This conference will be of the utmost importance to Cuba, as it is intended to discuss fully the plans for turning over the control of the island to the native government. The whole question of when and how this is to be done will be determined before General Wood's return to Cuba.

There is nothing at this time to indicate that a delay beyond the 1st of May will be necessary, and a recent communication from General Wood shows that he fully expects the transfer can take place then. He does not believe, however, that the United States should make a complete withdrawal on that day, and is of the opinion that a representative of the United States should remain in Cuba until the Cuban government is in working order.

In General Wood's opinion this is necessary to ensure a stable government, and one that shall meet the requirements of the Platt amendment. The right of the United States to continue as a Government of intervention was granted by Cuba when it adopted the Platt amendment. It is under this authority that the United States Government will continue its direction of Cuban affairs.

Even after the transfer of government has taken place, a strong hand will be needed to see that the Cuban Government properly fulfills the requirements. It is realized that there must be a representative of the Government of intervention in Cuba for some time after the transfer, and the present intention is to have General Wood returned to Cuba in that capacity.

BOARD REJECTS PLAN FOR DIAMOND SHOAL LIGHTHOUSE

Disapproves Mr. Ellis' Proposal Because Without Guarantee and Contrary to Policy—Senators Urge Acceptance.

The Lighthouse Board has reported against the proposal of Albert F. Ellis, a Boston engineer, to erect a lighthouse on the shifting sands of Diamond Shoal, Cape Hatteras.

Ellis offered to put a lighthouse on the shoal for \$550,000, with the proviso that if the attempt resulted in failure the Government was to pay him nothing.

The Lighthouse Board rejects his proposal on the ground that to accept would be against the policy of the board in the matter of competition for contracts, and for the further reason that Ellis offered no guarantee for the maintenance of the structure for a definite time.

Diamond Shoal lies with Sable Island for the designation of the "graveyard of the Atlantic." The Government has for years maintained a lighthouse on the shoal to mark the dangerous sands, and in spite of the stoutest moorings possible the beacon has repeatedly been swept away.

Two attempts have been made to plant lighthouses on the shoal. The first, some ten years ago, was to put down iron pillars to form a skeleton structure on

Manufacturers and Dealers Object to Hepburn Bill.

FAVOR CORLISS MEASURE

Committee Will Probably Report Favorably the Hepburn Bill Providing Severe Punishment for Food Adulteration—Terms of Both Measures.

A peculiar condition has been revealed by the hearings on the pure food bills before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce up to date.

For some years efforts have been made at each session of Congress to secure the passage of a general law to prevent interstate commerce in adulterated food products, drugs, and confectionery. While it has been impossible to organize the consumers to press such legislation there have been parties here and there with sufficient interest in the public welfare to undertake the passage of such a bill.

For years Representative Broussard of Pennsylvania, and the bill before the House. He died before his task was completed. The bill has been placed in the hands of Representative Hepburn of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and is now known as the Hepburn bill.

Its Friends and Opponents.

It has received the approval of the pure food congresses, the pure food commissioners of various States, the medical fraternity, and others. It is opposed by a powerful combination of manufacturers and wholesale grocers who, while posing as being desirous of securing pure food legislation, for some reason oppose the imposition of any further penalty on manufacturers or grocers selling adulterated food products than the confiscation of the product.

For almost a week the committee has listened to arguments from Illinois and Michigan men who oppose the Hepburn bill and favor the Corliss bill. In justice to Representative Corliss of Michigan, whose name is attached to the bill, it should be said that he introduced the bill "by request," as stated on the bill. This proposed measure is a modified form of the Mann bill, introduced by Representative Mann of Chicago, and was drafted by the manufacturers and dealers when it became evident that some form of a pure food bill was likely to pass.

The bill contains in its first section the statement that it is a bill "for the purpose of preventing the transportation of articles of food and drink and articles and compounds intended to be used in the preparation of food and drink offered for sale in the District of Columbia, etc."

The section does not mention the character of the food products whose transportation is to be prevented.

The section provides, however, that there shall be created a new bureau of the Department of Agriculture, whose head shall be known as the "food commissioner," who shall be appointed by the President for a four-year term and receive \$3,000 a year and actual expenses. Sections 2, 3, and 4 recite the extraordinary powers which it is proposed to confer upon the "food commissioner."

He is first empowered to have analyzed articles of food or drink or compounds intended to be used in the preparation of such articles offered for sale in the District of Columbia or Territories or found in any other State than where they were manufactured. The results of such examinations are to be communicated to Congress.

Should the "food commissioner" find "that any article of food or drink or any compound or compound intended to become an ingredient in a composition or preparation for food or drink" contains "any substance or substances which are in any quantity used or intended to be used deleterious to health" and it has come within the scope of interstate commerce laws, he is empowered to seize the same and confiscate it "by a process of libel for condemnation." The proceeds of the sale of such confiscated goods are to be paid into the United States treasury.

The bill also provides that "any person, company, or corporation engaged or interested in the manufacture of food products" may be liable to a fine of \$100,000 for the manufacture of any preparation of food or drink. If the food commissioner approves the formula, it is provided that no person shall apply to any preparation prepared in accordance with the formula. If he does not approve the formula he shall enter his disapproval on a record and his reasons for disapproving it.

Section 5 provides "that nothing therein contained shall apply to any article intended to be used as a medicine only."

Confiscation the Only Penalty.

The Corliss bill proposes to inflict no further penalties than the confiscation of the products found to be adulterated, and then only when they are adulterated with substances which are "in the quantity used, or intended to be used, deleterious to health." In other words, under this bill food products may be adulterated with such so long as "deleterious" substances are not used in quantities "deleterious" to health. Again, the possibilities of the advertisement contained in the reports made to Congress and the analysis of food products are magnified.

But by far the greatest opportunities are afforded in the section relating to the approval of formulas. After a formula is once approved by the food commissioner it is made impossible for any power to interfere with the transportation or sale of products manufactured in accordance with the formula. The power lies with the food commissioner to approve or reject the formulas.

The Hepburn bill, which is opposed by the strictest regulations for the sale of food products and severe penalties, including imprisonment for the violators of the act. It applies to confections and drugs as well as to food products, and instead of lodging all power in the food commissioner, provides for a board composed of physicians, experts, and others who are to determine the food standards.

The committee on Commerce, to whom the bill has been referred, will explain the details of his plans for the proposed structure.

OPPOSE PENALTIES FOR ADULTERATING FOOD

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CAN OF MONEY STOLEN.

Lady of House Thought It Safe From Long Fingers, in Refrigerator.

Mrs. Holmes, living at 1115 V Street northwest, reported to the police last night that she had been robbed of \$15 in cash, which she had in a tomato can. The can was hidden in a refrigerator in the dining-room. Thinking this a safe place, Mrs. Holmes did not lock the door. A thief entered the house through a kitchen door some time last night and departed with the can and contents.

DIED.

SCHIRMANN—On Saturday, March 15, 1902, JAMES H. A. SCHIRMANN, 109 Patterson Street northwest. Friends and relatives invited to attend. (Philadelphia papers please copy.) ml

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LADIES—All purchases of two (2) recent patterns will be presented with our large spring catalogue. FISK, 902 9th st. n.w. ml-8

BEST QUALITY GALVANIZED CHICKEN WIRE. One hundred feet; best two and three ply felt roofing less than factory price. S. BENNINGER & CO., 1001 14th St. N.W. Machinery and paper stock. McClelland addition, \$4.50 ml-14

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BOER CLERGYMAN'S PLEA FOR JUSTICE

Asks Americans to Exert Influence on Congress.

THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Their Existence a Disgrace to World—Says Holland Was First to Recognize Our Independence and Our Indifference Ungrateful.

The most impassioned plea for Boer liberty ever made in Washington was delivered last night at the Church of the Reformation by Rev. Mr. Von Brockhuizen, who for a long time was with General Delarey's army in South Africa.

He bitterly accused Great Britain, and at the close of his demand for justice to the Boers at the hands of the world urged the congregation to use its influence with Congress for intervention on the part of America.

"The war is not over," thundered the Boer patriot and pastor from the pulpit. "The war will be over when England leaves South Africa, and not before."

"The future of my country is every day becoming brighter. Every man England has shot and hanged—every man she has gibetted—is a nail in Great Britain's coffin.

God on the Side of the Boers.

"Almighty God is on our side in this conflict, and we shall win. We will fight for our liberty so long as one Boer remains to shoulder a gun. Let me tell you that the struggle of the Boers for liberty is not something new—it began when the Pilgrim fathers landed in this country."

The Boer pastor all but held up to contumely this country for its indifference at the call of the oppressed Boers, in view of the fact that Holland was the first to recognize the Boers' right to self-determination in the South African territory in which the Boers were struggling to win going on.

Mr. Von Brockhuizen was introduced by Mr. Von Boeckmann, pastor of the Church of the Reformation. At the conclusion of the address a subscription taken up for the Boer women and children held prisoners in the concentration camps resulted in the considerable money being raised.

The Afrikaner first referred to the fact that the Boers have unlimited faith in

A VICTIM OF GAS AND OF THIEVES

Woman Nearly Asphyxiated Later Finds Money Gone.

Wilda Wade Reports Loss of \$82 From Her Room, Missed on Her Return From Hospital.

Around the reported robbery of \$82 from a room occupied by Wilda Wade, who keeps a disorderly house at 212 Eleventh Street northwest, hovers the mystery not only of the identity of the thief, but the narrow escape from asphyxiation of the woman herself.

An inmate of the house discovered the Wade woman unconscious, lying in bed with her room filled with illuminating gas shortly before noon yesterday.

Sent to the Hospital.

The victim was hastily removed to the Emergency Hospital, where she revived under treatment. Last night she returned home.

It was on her return from the hospital that Wilda Wade reported to the First precinct police that somebody had robbed her. She was utterly unable, she stated, to explain how she became unconscious from escaping gas, inasmuch as the gas jet in the room was still burning when she fell asleep. This was some time before 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

Man Under Suspicion.

Sergeants Kilmartin and Hartley, having investigated every phase of the case, closely examined a young man, said to be a friend of the woman, who was reported to have last seen her late on Saturday night. This young man went to No. 1 station, but was not charged at all against free, as there was no charge at all against him. His temporary detention resulted from a statement made by the woman that he might know who took the missing money.

The police are not aware whether Wilda Wade, on retiring, accidentally failed to properly adjust the gas jet, or whether the gas was actually attempted by the real thief in order to hide his crime.

Valuable Coat in His Possession.

Chester Ross, a negro, forty-five years old, was arrested on suspicion last night. Ross had in his possession a valuable ladies' jacket, for which the police want to find an owner.

AFIRE IN SUEZ CANAL.

Burning of the Steamer Nerite Blocks All Traffic.

LONDON, March 16.—A despatch to Lloyds from Port Said states that the British steamer Nerite is burning in the Bitter Lake section of the Suez Canal. It is doubtful if the vessel can be saved. Traffic in the canal is blocked.

SALOON MEN AID CRUADE.

Help Reformers in Wilkesbarre in Keeping Places Closed.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 16.—The Anti-Saloon League has done such good work that the Liquor Dealers' Association has joined it in its crusade. Today a committee of the Saloonkeepers' Union patrolled the city to see that every place was closed, the blinds up, and the interior visible.

Last night one man who kept his place open after midnight was raided by twenty members of the committee and the place forthly closed. The union has decided that as the league has gone into the matter seriously and energetically the easiest thing to do is to obey the law, and while they if they do not mean to allow anyone else to sell liquor in the city.

The same conditions prevail in all towns in the valley.

THREATS TO KIDNAP MADE.